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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

For Period
17 November to 23 November
1946

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Extension of Restrictions of Civilian Population Movement

The Home Ministry requested an extension to 31 March 47 on the restrictions of free movement of civilian population in Japan. The Home Ministry considered the extension request necessary inasmuch as there has been no appreciable change in the food and shelter situation in the urban areas, with the exception of Toyobashi city and Toyama city, which were recommended to be excluded in the extension request. The return of the legal residents of the aforementioned cities is to begin after 30 November 1946.

The request of the Home Ministry was approved as presented and an Imperial Ordinance revising Imperial Ordinance No. 542 ("Urgent Measure Concerning the Control of Population inflow into urban Areas") has been issued.

Field trip to Kyushu, Shikoku, and parts of Honshu

A representative of this Section held conferences and visited Welfare Institutions with Military and Japanese Welfare officials on Kyushu and Shikoku Islands and Kure and Kyoto Prefectures. The purpose was to gain first hand information as to the operation of welfare programs particularly as they relate to the Daily Life Security Law. Despite shortages in trained personnel, food and clothing relief supplies, funds, and housing facilities an increasing awareness of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law, and progress in its administration was noted. One of the greatest needs appeared to be education in modern welfare practices. Some prefectures have already started regular meetings of welfare officials and Minsei-Iin (volunteer welfare committee-men) with a view towards raising present standards of welfare administration and public assistance.

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Development of Childrens Bureau

Conferences involving the SCAP Sections of Public Health and Welfare and Civil Information and Education, and the ministries of Health and Welfare, Home Affairs, Finance and Education, have culminated in definite plans for the creation of a Childrens Bureau within the Health and Welfare Ministry.

A final meeting between the Ministries and the Health and Welfare Section has resulted in a decision to develop this Bureau by establishing three sections; First (concerned with orphaned and abandoned children, and prevention of cruelty to children); second (concerned with the care of sub-normal and under privileged children); third (concerned with mother and child care and health, pre and post natal care).

Growing concern over the lack of direction and planning for children in and out of the home has served to force the planning for special programs of care for all children.

Prefectural and municipal committees are being organized to plan and supervise particular programs designed to meet local child welfare problems.

Red Cross

Conferences have been held with Japan Delegate of International Red Cross Committee preparatory to the Japanese Red Cross assuming responsibility for "International Correspondence and Welfare Inquiries" after 1 December 1946.

A visit was made to the Yokosuka Naval Base at the request of the Naval Base Commander to confer on the establishment of a chapter of the Japanese Red Cross in Yokosuka.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 18 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,527 beds, 111,426 of which

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are occupied. There were 288,821 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Ministry of Health and Welfare was directed to inaugurate a campaign for the annual immunization of dogs against rabies and to keep GHQ, SCAP informed concerning results obtained by rendering a monthly report showing number immunized and number of cases of rabies.

Reports from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 17 to 23 November 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Anthrax	1
Mie	Anthrax	1
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Plague	24

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The second meeting of the Professors and assistant Professors of Operative Dentistry of all the dental schools in Japan was held in Tokyo 22 November to discuss better teaching methods.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

The Japanese Nurses, Public Health Nurses and Midwives Association had its first meeting 23 to 24 November in Tokyo. New constitution and By-Laws have been rewritten with democratic principles as the basis. "The aim of this Association

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is to advance high ethical and professional conduct; to promote professional knowledge and skill; to encourage cooperation among nurse and midwives; to encourage educational advancement in every proper way". A special fund has been started for the Association by the Medical Journal Company to be used for scholarships to outstanding nurses. Approximately 1200 nurses represented 47 prefectures.

Yamaguchi prefectural survey of schools of nursing was completed this week.

The second edition of the magazine Public Health Nursing and the Journal of Nursing has been published.

The Demonstration School has arranged 2 week affiliation for student nurses at the Kindergarten School in Kamakura.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

General

The shortage of electric power is impeding, to some extent, the production of essential medical supplies and equipment. A plan is being formulated which will permit uninterrupted production of essential items. Due to the critical power shortage it will not be possible to assign pharmaceutical manufacturing plants an unrestricted class one priority, since many firms are producing home remedies and other items not particularly essential to the health program.

A study is now in process by the Ministry of Health & Welfare to determine specific commodities and quantities thereof, essential to the health of the nation and manufacturers will be allocated adequate power and fuel to accomplish this program. As an emergency measure the Japanese Government is issuing instructions to the effect that a continuous supply of power and fuel must be provided for vaccine production and storage. This authority applies only to vaccine laboratories that have been assigned production quotas by the Health & Welfare Ministry

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and to the specific quantities set up by the Ministry.

Military Government officers should exercise supervision to insure that prefectural authorities provide the necessary allocation of power and that vaccine laboratories utilize the power in the production of established quotas. Following is a list of vaccine laboratories producing under ministry control. Each laboratory has a record of the quota assigned by the Ministry:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Government Institute of Infectious Diseases	Tokyo, Japan
Kitasato Institute	Tokyo
Chiba Prefectural Institute	Nakayama
Chiba Medical College	Chiba
Hokkaido Co. Ltd.	Sapporo
Toshiba Institute	Niigata
Osaka Imperial University	Osaka
Meguro Institute	Osaka
Kumamoto Biological Institute	Kumamoto
Kyoto Imperial University Lab	Kyoto
Nagoya Imperial University	Nagoya
Aichi Prefectural Institute	Nagoya
Torii Co. Ltd.	Sapporo
Osaka Bacteriological Inst.	Osaka
Osaka Serum Institute	Osaka
Sukegawa Institute	Tauchiura (Ibaragi Pref.)
Tohoku Boeki Inst.	Sendai
Ishigami Institute	Osaka
Kobe Eisai	Kobe
Kumamoto Jikken Inst.	Kumamoto
Nitto Hoken Inst.	Kyoto
Yashima Pharm. Co.	Urawa (Saitama Pref.)
Hokuriku Kessei Inst.	Kanazawa - Ishikawa Pref.
Kyoto Biseibutsu Inst.	Kyoto
Takeda Pharm. Co.	Yamaguchi Pref. - Hikaru Factory
Tokyo-To Prefectural Laboratory	Tokyo
Kanagawa Prefectural Laboratory	Kanagawa
Niigata Prefectural Laboratory	Niigata

Production

Report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of the principal biologicals during October as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity Produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 Oct</u>
Cholera	845,450 cc	3,264,870 cc
Typhus	104,650 cc	26,050 cc

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<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Quantity Produced</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 Oct</u>
Triple Typhoid	497,325 cc	3,575,650 cc
Smallpox	1,290,000 doses	2,741,930 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	246,730 cc	709,065 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	7,171,653 cc	728,540 cc

A production program of sanitary materials has been initiated. Imported American cotton is being utilized for this program. Allocation of American cotton, from the quantities for domestic use in Japan, for production of sanitary materials has been made as follows:

July - Sep 46	1000 bales
Oct - Dec 46	3500 bales
Jan - Mar 47	5000 bales

Report of the Welfare Ministry on production of Medical Supplies during October was as follows:

Controlled Medicines	Y 21,658,005
Non-controlled Medicines	61,935,745
Patent Medicines	84,480,106
Sanitary Materials	1,152,098
Dental Materials	1,281,480
Biologicals	7,432,974

A list of 65 essential medicines needed in priority of their importance was submitted by the National Medical Association for approval by the Welfare Ministry.

This list represents more than 25,000 licensed medical doctors who answered the questionnaire sent out by the National Medical Association to ascertain from these doctors their opinion of necessary essential medicines needed in their practice.

The list was divided into five categories according to their importance, each category further sub-divided according to priority of their importance.

The Welfare Ministry has accepted the list in full and will notify the Pharm. Mfg. Companies to initiate production of essential medicines in priority as stipulated on this list.

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Distribution

An emergency shipment of 1120 vials of Typhus Vaccine was made by air to the Commanding Officer, Formosa Repatriation Team in Kilrun, Formosa, for inoculation of repatriates.

Reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Company indicate a large increase in the distribution of returned Japanese Army - Navy Medical Supplies. This was mainly due to the sale of these supplies recently held in Tokyo-To. The activities in controlled medicaments showed a decrease from the previous month's transactions.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to make a survey on the needs of V.D. control supplies required by all prefectures, and will aid in their procurement, so that the Venereal Disease control program may be carried out successfully in all prefectures.

Narcotics

Instructions have been issued by Japanese Narcotic officials, Ministry of Welfare, that manufacture of tropococaine from Datura Stramonium by a synthetic process will not be permitted since the tropococaine thus manufactured has the same chemical structure as tropococaine manufactured from coca leaves which is prohibited under SCAP directive. Since the quantity possible to manufacture under the synthetic process is small and the cost correspondingly high, the action was concurred in since any exception will only open the door for a host of exceptions.

During an inspection trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, assistance was given in narcotic investigations and the prefectural activities of the narcotic officials reviewed. These officials are levelling stocks to a six-month's supply, have delivered all known stocks of heroin to Occupational Forces, have determined no opium poppies or marihuana is growing in the prefecture, have held meetings to acquaint doctors with the new narcotic regulations especially the procedure for

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obtaining narcotics by means of order forms, and are making inspections of at least one hospital, doctor, druggist or wholesaler each day.

Reports from Osaka show that a considerable quantity of heroin now held unlawfully is being confiscated and the offenders prosecuted. The Osaka prefectural officials seem to be fully aware of the problem and are acting accordingly.

Central Wholesalers of narcotics in Tokyo and Osaka have prepared a letter to all local wholesalers explaining the necessary procedure for purchase under the new narcotic regulations. The letters also caution local wholesalers not to acquire a stock of narcotics in excess of actual operating needs. An appendage to the letter lists the narcotic stocks available for purchase and gives the unit narcotic content of each preparation. This action should eliminate confusion relative to such purchases.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

An orientation conference was held at Kyoto on 19 and 20 November, for Military Government Health Officers of the I Corps and BCPF areas, including the Tokai-Hokuriku, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions. Members of the Division lectured on Epidemiology, Venereal Disease Control, Tuberculosis, Typhus Control and Sanitation. Field demonstrations of typhus control and rat control were held.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Control Officer in the Japanese Prefectural Health Department is the person charged with establishing and conducting the Venereal Disease Control program in each prefecture. This work must be done with the advice and supervision of the Military Government Health Officer, but should not

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be carried on by him personally. The program will be more firmly established, more extensive, and more effective, if given to the Japanese to do with as much teaching by the Military Government Health Officer as possible.

Private practitioners are not to be overlooked, who treat most of the venereal disease patients. The Military Government Health Officer might well render technical advice to private practitioners in our methods of diagnosis, treatment, contact tracing and case holding.

The Japanese Venereal Disease Control Officer should set up public exhibits of Venereal Disease Control Information. He should put out advertising of the existence of venereal diseases, signs and symptoms of these diseases, and where the public can go for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. In general, he should have a system in operation which can be inspected, improved and guided by the Military Government Health Officer.

Typhus Control

Demonstrations and lectures were provided as a part of the orientation courses for Military Government Health Officers of I Corps at Kyoto, 19 November 1946.

In Osaka, the third of the series of lectures and demonstrations in typhus and its control for prefectural health officials was held 21 to 23 November 1946.

A new team for teaching typhus control procedures has been organized in Korea. This team consists of representatives from Korean Public Health Offices, Military Government, Department of Public Health and Welfare, and the Surgeon's Office, XXIV Corps. The team will visit each province in Southern Korea, conducting a program on typhus and typhus control designed to reach provincial and city health authorities. A sound educational and publicity campaign is underway. A moving picture covering cholera, smallpox and typhus is nearing completion. Manufacture of 10% DDT dust in a mill at Incheon is being investigated.

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Insect and Rodent Control

The insect and rodent control activities are being carried on throughout the year as a continuous program, utilizing as much as possible the same teams and the same individuals. At the present time emphasis is being placed upon rodent control as an adjunct to the measures being taken to control louse borne typhus. The importance of reorganization and retraining of teams used in the control of typhus, insects and rodents cannot be over emphasized. Recent inspections and conferences indicate that many towns and prefectures are not giving this matter the attention it deserves. Military Government Health Officers have been informed to stimulate the town and prefectural health officials to carry out a more vigorous program.

Water Supplies

Progress is being made in some locations on excessive leak stoppage. There still remains, an inadequate amount of supplies because of an increase in demand due to a fluctuation in the population and inadequate supply of raw water.

Tuberculosis Control

A program for the prevention and control of tuberculosis has been presented to the Ministry of Health and to the Japanese press. It is based upon five steps:

Patients with active lesions who have left the tuberculosis hospitals are to be induced to return by supplying necessary food and funds.

The latest diagnostic procedures and treatment as advised in American, Japan and other countries will be recommended to Japanese physicians in the form of a manual.

Concentration on case finding and individual control has been resumed through talks to various nursing and teaching organizations. This will be extended to include examination of school children and the necessary follow-up.

A Child Welfare Bureau is to be established to cooperate in Anti-Tuber-

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culosis education.

The program as outlined above will be extended to include adult workers in industry and various organizations.

SECTION VIII

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

The Nutrition Consultant reviewed nutrition surveys in conjunction with the Military Government Medical Officer in Matsuyama, Fukui, and Chiba Prefecture 15, 17 and 22 November respectively. The nutritional accounting used in the penitentiaries was reviewed in Matsuyama. The accounting is satisfactory with regard to staple food but does not report information on supplementary foods in such a way as to present a satisfactory nutritional evaluation of the dietary.

SECTION X

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

for Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 8 November 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 2 November 1946.

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Inclosures missing

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SECTION VIII

LEGAL CONSULTANT

S. Kamiwada, former Japanese Naval Captain, was tried before a Provost Court for illegal sale of narcotics in Korea.

Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of Finance were informed of the necessity of establishing and maintaining Medical Examiner offices in its principal cities.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

Preliminary nutrition survey materials for November were received from the Japanese Metropolitan Bureau of Health Office. However, the data were not sufficient to predict any change that may have taken place. They do indicate a level at least as high as that of August.

Conferences

(a) The Nutrition Consultant attended, with representatives of the Supply and the Welfare Divisions, FR&W, and Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA), a meeting on 2 December of prefectural officials to consider the school lunch program throughout Japan. This meeting was preliminary to a meeting to be held in January.

(b) The Nutritional Efficiency Committee of the National Research Council met 5 December. This committee is at present considering a desirable food pattern toward which the Japanese can work in developing their agriculture and imports.

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SECTION X

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

On some occasions SCAP instructs the Imperial Japanese Government verbally on matters that it is desired to have executed. In order to keep Military Government officers informed as to what instructions have been given on public health and welfare matters, a listing of these subjects will be made in this bulletin as they occur.

Establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau in the Ministry of Health and Welfare (see Weekly Bulletin FH&W 17 Nov to 23 Nov 1946).

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of
Cases and Deaths from
Communicable diseases in Japan,
Week ending 29 Nov 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week
ending 16 Nov 46.

Inclosures missing

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Digest of Weekly Summary Report
of
Communicable Diseases for Week Ending 23 November

1. The current weekly case and death rates are less than the cumulative rates for all diseases except diphtheria and scarlet fever.
2. Rates for typhus and scarlet fever continued to increase slightly. The number of typhus cases increased from 31 in the previous week to 42 in the current week but the number of deaths dropped from 7 to 2. The number of scarlet fever cases increased from 61 to 67 with no deaths recorded.
3. Smallpox remained about the same with cases increasing from 14 to 15 and deaths dropping from 9 to 2.
4. In contrast to last week's report, the number of typhoid and paratyphoid cases declined sharply. The number of typhoid cases dropped about 16% from 676 to 570 although deaths increased slightly from 83 to 86. The number of paratyphoid cases decreased 26% from 159 to 117 while deaths increased from 7 to 8.
5. Declines were recorded in the number of cases reported for all other diseases also. Deaths also decreased except for diphtheria which increased from 6 to 77 and malaria for which 2 deaths were reported.

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